



J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

LOVE IS STRONG IN DEATH.

From the Reliquary, by Bernard and Lucy Barton.

They err who deem love's brightest hour
In blooming youth is known;
Its purest, tenderest, holiest power
In later life is shown:
When passions chastened and subdued
To riper years are given;
And earth and earthly things are viewed
In light that breaks from heaven.

It is not in the flush of youth,
Or days of cloudless mirth,
We feel the tenderness and truth
Of love's devoted worth;
Life then is like a tranquil stream
Which flows in sunshine bright,
And objects mirror'd in it seem
To share its sparkling light.

'Tis when the howling winds arise,
And life is like the ocean,
Whose mountain-billows brave the skies
Lash'd by the storm's commotion;
When light'ning cleaves the murky clouds,
And thunder peals around us,
'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed,
By loneliness around us.

Oh! then, as to the seaman's sight
The beacon's trembling ray
Surpasses far the lustre bright
Of Summer's cloudless day,
E'en such to tried and wounded hearts
In manhood's darker years,
The gentle light true love imparts
Mid sorrows, cares, and fears.

Its beams on minds of joy bereft,
Their fresh'ning brightness fling
And show that life has something left
To which their hopes may cling;
It steals upon the sick at heart,
The desolate in soul,
To bid their doubts and fears depart,
And point a brighter goal.

If such be love's triumphant power
O'er spirits touched by time,
Oh! who shall doubt its purest hour
Of happiness sublime?
In youth 'tis like the meteor's gleam
Which dazzles and sweeps by;
In after-life its splendors seem
Link'd with eternity!

A DREAM.

The following account of a rather singular dream is given by Sir Walter Scott in his notes on the new edition of the *Antiquary*, as the original of the legend of Mrs. Grizel Oldbuck.

Mr. R., of Rowland, a gentleman of landed property, in the vale of Gala, was prosecuted for a very considerable sum, the accumulated arrears of teind (or tithes) for which he was said to be indebted to a noble family, the titulars, (lay proprietors of the tithes). Mr. R. was strongly impressed with the belief that his father had, by a form of process peculiar to the law of Scotland, purchased these teinds from the titular, and therefore that the present prosecution was groundless. But after an industrious search among his father's papers, an investigation of the public records, and a careful inquiry among all persons who had transacted law business for his father, no evidence could be recovered to support his defence. The period was now near at hand when he conceived the loss of his lawsuit to be inevitable, and he had formed his determination to ride to Edinburgh next day, and make the best bargain he could in the way of compromise. He went to bed with this resolution, and with all the circumstances of the case floating upon his mind, had a dream to the following purpose. His father, who had been many years dead, appeared to him, he thought, and asked him why he was disturbed in his mind. In dreams men are not surprised at such apparitions. Mr. R. thought that he had informed his father of the cause of his distress, adding that the payment of a considerable sum of money was the more unpleasant to him, because he had a strong consciousness that it was not due, though he was unable to discover any evidence in support of this belief. 'You are right, my son,' replied the paternal shade, 'I did acquire right to these teinds, for payment of which you are now prosecuted. The papers relating to the transaction are in the hands of Mr. —, a writer (or attorney,) who is now retired from professional business, and resides at Inveresk, near Edinburgh. He was a person whom I employed on that occasion, for a particular reason, but who never on any other occasion transacted business on my account. It is very possible,' pursued the vision, 'that Mr. — may have forgotten a matter which is now of a very old date; but you may call it to his recollection by this token, that when I came to pay his account, there was difficulty in getting change for a Portugal piece of gold, and that we were forced to drink out the balance at a tavern.' Mr. R. awoke in the morning with all the words of the vision imprinted on his mind, and thought it worth while to ride across, the country to Inveresk, instead of going straight to Edinburgh. When he came there, he waited on the gentleman mentioned in the dream, a very old man; without saying any thing of the vision, he enquired whether he remembered having con-

ducted such a matter for his deceased father. The old gentleman could not at first bring the circumstance to his recollection, but on mention of the Portugal piece of gold, the whole returned upon his memory; he made an immediate search for the papers, and recovered them; so that Mr. R. carried to Edinburgh the documents necessary to gain the cause which he was on the verge of losing. The author has often heard this story told by persons who had the best access to know the facts, who were not likely to be deceived, and were certainly incapable of deception. He cannot therefore refuse to give it credit, however extraordinary the circumstances may appear. The circumstantial character of the information given in the dream, takes it out of the general class of impressions of the kind which are occasioned by the fortuitous coincidence of actual events with our sleeping thoughts. On the other hand, few would suppose that the laws of nature were suspended, and a special communication from the dead to the living permitted, for the purpose of saving Mr. R.—d a certain number of hundred pounds. The author's theory is, that the dream was only the recapitulation of information which Mr. R.—d had really received from his father while in life, but which at first he merely recalled as a general impression that the claim was settled. It is not uncommon for persons to recover, during sleep, the thread of ideas which they have lost during their waking hours. It may be added, that this remarkable circumstance was attended with bad consequence to Mr. R.—d, whose health and spirits were afterwards impaired by the attention which he thought himself obliged to pay to the visions of the night.

From the London Times of the 13th June.
LETTERS ON THE CANADAS.

No. II.

TO MR. JOSEPH HUME AND JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

SIRS,—In my last letter I showed that the object which you and your Canadian confederates propose is nothing less than the subversion of the British, and the establishment of an independent republican Government in the Canadas.

I now proceed to state the part which you have taken in organizing and promoting these objects. In former years partialities and abuses did exist in the administration of the Canadian Governments, which, in my opinion justified the greater part of the complaints which were at that time made against them. The character of the Government of Lower Canada was exclusive; its acts were in many instances partial, and its general mien was rather haughty. In Upper Canada the administration of the executive power was equally exclusive; favoritism prevailed in many instances, over merit; the more numerous religious denominations were not authorized to hold even a foot of land for chapels, &c., and the affairs of the province generally were administered in the letter and spirit of high ultraism.

Such was the state of Canadian affairs when a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1826, to investigate into the civil Government of the Canadas. With the report of that committee the complaining parties in the Canadas expressed themselves well satisfied, especially the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Though all the objects recommended by that committee have not been carried into effect so early and so extensively as had been desired, both by his Majesty's government and its best friends in the Canadas, yet every colonial Secretary of State from that time to this, has inquired into and proposed remedies for more or less of the subjects of Canadian complaint. The Royal despatches which have from time to time been sent out to the Canadas have been most liberal in their character, and have afforded ample proof of the anxious attention bestowed upon the interests of those provinces on the part of his Majesty's Government. The local administrations, under the direction and influence of successive Royal instructions, have undergone an entire change in their spirit and character, and to some extent in their very composition. In Upper Canada, the appointment to the office of magistrate, &c. have for several years past, been impartial, even upon the confession of the majority of the radical journals; no complaints of any importance have been made against the administration of justice; civil disabilities on account of differences in religious faith have been entirely removed; openness and impartiality have, for the most part, characterized the administration of affairs in the province. This improved spirit of

government has been so apparent, and the former grounds of complaint have been to so great an extent already removed that a great proportion of those who formerly complained of grievances have gratefully acknowledged the obvious intentions and efforts of his Majesty's Government to redress those grievances, and have become its decided supporters. In Lower Canada, the Royal efforts made to improve the local government and to advance the interests and happiness of the province have not been equally successful; but, as one who has always desired the removal of every obstacle to the improvement and good government of the Canadas, I am bound to say, that the exertions of the King's government and of successive Governors have not been wanting to redress every real grievance complained of—to reconcile adverse parties—to promote the interests of all, without sacrificing the rights or liberties of any. The leading French politicians, flushed with the success of their former representations—supported as they had been by a very respectable portion of the English inhabitants—began to conceive higher objects, even nothing less than the establishment of their ancient nationality and ascendancy in the province. In the development of this feeling may be found the cause why the remedial measures of the King's Government in respect to Lower Canada have not been carried more fully into effect. The objects contemplated by these Frenchmen became apparent in the legislative session of 1833, when Mr. Neilson of Quebec, and other liberal English inhabitants, who had heretofore been associated with Mr. Papineau and the majority of the Assembly, seceded from them, and declared their determination to maintain their former professions and principles in supporting the constitution of the country. That portion of the grievance party leaders in Upper Canada, who had been influenced by no higher motives than self-interest and aggrandizement (for there is this description of characters in all political parties) perceiving the gradual correction of evils without their rising to places of power and emolument, began now to make common cause with the French Republicans in the lower province, and to demand certain changes in the constitution and the concession of certain prerogatives of the Crown. The grounds of complaint, as well as the character and composition of those parties in both the Canadas, have therefore become essentially changed since 1828, or even since 1832. Formerly warm and unqualified attachment to the constitution of the country, as well as to the Royal person and government, was expressed in every address; now the constitution is denounced in toto as radically vicious. Formerly it was a war against abuses; now it is a war against the constitution, and against every man in authority; and even against the authority of the King's government, as will fully appear in my next letter.

The inquiry now arises, with whom has this change from reform to revolution in the politics of the Canadas originated? I answer unhesitatingly, with Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck. Of this I have been fully convinced since 1833. As the suggestion and commencement of all such schemes take place in secret, I cannot of course prove my assertion to a moral certainty, I will, however, submit my reasons to the consideration and judgment of the British reader, and leave him to decide.

In 1831-2, two political persons from the Canadas were in London. The one, Mr. Viger, was agent of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; the other, Mr. Mackenzie, was agent for a grievance party in Upper Canada. Those gentlemen, during a protracted stay of nearly two years in London, were in constant and intimate communication with Messrs. Hume and Roebuck, who, it has since been ascertained (but was not known then in the Canadas) were theoretically hostile to the Canadian constitution of government; who maintained that most important established prerogatives of the Crown should be transferred to the local assemblies—that the colonial legislatures should be modelled anew, and should, in fact, be as sovereign as the Parliament of Great Britain.

Now, up to the time of Messrs. Viger and Mackenzie's leaving London for the Canadas in 1833, the idea of interfering with the Royal prerogative, or changing the constitution, was never thought of by either of the complaining parties in the Canadas, but was expressly disclaimed by both parties; and when they were charged by some of their warm opponents with being republican in their feelings and views, and with meditating a change in the established constitution of the country, they repudiated the charge as an unfounded and wicked calumny. So far was even the French House of Assembly of Lower Canada, up to that period, from advocating the re-

peal or subversion of the constitution, that on the 28th of January, 1831, they concluded an address (agreed to unanimously) to the Governor in Chief, in the following words:—'It will be our earnest desire, that harmony may prevail among the several branches of the Legislature, that full effect may be given to the constitution as established by law, and that it may be transmitted, unimpaired, to posterity.' The addresses of the Assembly of Upper Canada have breathed a similar spirit, and expressed the same sentiments up to 1835. But on the return of Messrs. Viger and Mackenzie to the Canadas in 1833, the questions of the defectiveness of the constitution, and the necessity of altering it—the prerogatives of the Crown, and the importance of superseding them by the increased power of the Assembly—an elective Legislative Council, &c., began to be agitated, first in Lower and afterwards in Upper Canada, (for Mr. Viger returned to Canada a few months before Mr. Mackenzie.) But in 1833, when the proposition for even an elective Legislative Council was first brought before the Lower Canada House of Assembly, it was negatived by a considerable majority, many of the French party not yet having been schooled into the ulterior schemes of Messrs. Viger, Papineau, Hume and Roebuck; nor was the question of elective Legislative Council ever debated in the Assembly of Upper Canada until since January, 1836. These organic changes in the constitution, have, however, been contended for by Messrs. Viger and Mackenzie, and those who have joined them since 1833; and they have declared that Messrs. Hume and Roebuck, 'the best friends to Canadian rights and interests!!!' had assured them that such changes were absolutely necessary, in order to the inhabitants of the Canadas becoming 'a free people.'

The cautious reader will probably reply, that these circumstances, though strong, do not definitely fix the authorship of the schemes of Canadian independence upon Messrs. Hume and Roebuck; I admit they do not; nor will I ask his verdict without adducing further corroborating testimony. In addition, therefore, to the assertions of the Canadian party leaders whom you represent, I will submit to the reader what must have been the advice of Messrs. Hume and Roebuck to Messrs. Viger and Mackenzie in 1832, when on the 4th of September of the same year, Mr. Hume addressed a letter to Mr. Henry Taylor, of Lower Canada, which contains the following words:—'As long as the Canadas remain under the direction of the Secretary of the colonies, my opinion is that they should have representatives in the British Parliament. But my wish would be to set the Canadas and the whole of British North America, free to govern themselves, as the United States do, by their own representatives, and to cultivate a good connexion with the mother country, for their mutual interest. Until that takes place, neither the Canadas nor Great Britain will derive those advantages which they ought to have from a different and more economical management of their resources.'

This, as far as can be ascertained, was the first written recommendation ever given in favor of Canadian republican independence, and it was given before the question was agitated in the Canadas. A few days after the date of the letter above quoted, namely, in the following March, Mr. Hume proceeded so far as to offer his advice openly and directly to the Canadians, to the same effect. In a letter to Mr. Mackenzie, he said:—'Your triumphant election on the 16th, and ejection from the Assembly on the 17th, must hasten that crisis which is fast approaching in the affairs of Canada, and which will terminate in freedom and independence from the baneful domination of the mother country, and tyranny of a small and despicable faction in the colony.'

The proceedings between 1772 and 1782, in America, ought not to be forgotten, and to the honor of the Americans, and for the interest of the civilized world, let their conduct & the result of it ever be in view.—Mr. Roebuck, was wont to give similar advice to the Lower Canadians. In a letter dated July of the same year, he said to the 'central Montreal committee' of the Papineau and Viger party:—'One resource, and one resource alone, remains;—to be a free people you must resist the British Parliament.' Mr. Roebuck then (very prudently of course) advised them to appeal once more to the British Parliament (whom he had directed them to 'resist' as the only means of becoming 'a free people') before taking up arms, adding,—'It is better, I allow, to fight than to lose all chance of governing ourselves; but it assuredly behoves us to try all means before resolving to have recourse to arms.'

Such, Sirs, has been your advice to the

people of the Canadas in past years. The above extracts are only specimens of much that you have written to those countries. How faithfully Mr. Roebuck's advice has been followed by the Assembly of Lower Canada is already matter of history; as that Assembly has, ever since that advice was given, resisted every appointment and measure which have been approved and adopted by the King and British Parliament.

I now ask the reader whether my assertion is not sufficiently established,—that the scheme for establishing Canadian independence did not originate in the Canadas—was not suggested to the Canadian inhabitants by any thing which they experienced or witnessed, but that it originated with Messrs. Hume and Roebuck, and was the result of ambition, covetousness, personal hostility, or political theory, or all united?

I inquire not, in the present letter, as to the probable effects of your schemes as beneficial or injurious upon both Canadian and British interests—I only inquire here into its origin. When I therefore heard you, Sirs, in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 16th inst., speaking in affected tones of lamentation of the disaffection and excitement which exists in the Canadas, I could not but inwardly exclaim, 'Oh, shame!—where is thy blush? Oh, integrity! thou hast indeed fled from such bosoms!' Who could have thought or felt less, to hear men pretending to lament the progress and ruins of a conflagration which they themselves had kindled and blown to a flame, and at the ravages of which they inwardly rejoiced, anticipating thereby the harvest of adventurous midnight devices?

The above, however, is but the shade of your political portraits in respect to your conduct in Canadian affairs; the likenesses themselves will be seen when I sketch the progress, spirit and character of the agitation and Canadian parties that you represent and advocate, and who have so submissively and perseveringly followed your advice.

I am, &c.
A CANADIAN.

June 6, 1836.

ENGLAND.

In the British House of Commons, on the 14th July, the report of the committee to which was referred the bill for regulating the salaries of the clergy, was taken up and debated at some length. Its provisions were opposed by Mr. Hume and Mr. Buxton, and supported by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. Mr. C. Buller moved, as an amendment, to allow the archbishop of Canterbury 8000 pounds per annum, the archbishop of York 7000, the bishop of London 4500, and the other bishops 4000 each, in lieu of their present emoluments. The amendment was rejected, 82 to 44, and the report agreed to.

On the 19th, it was again taken up for a third reading, and was vehemently opposed by Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Fowell Buxton and Mr. Buller. Their opposition was so strenuous, that the debate was adjourned to the 23d.

The bill for the reduction of Stamp duties on newspapers, was again under discussion on the 15th, in committee. A clause allowing 25 per cent. discount on the penny stamp to the Irish newspapers, was agreed to. The size of the sheet, liable to the penny stamp, was fixed at 1530 superficial inches. The chancellor of the exchequer stated that he had under consideration a plan for securing the copy right of original articles published in newspapers.

Accounts from Spain vary but little from the usual tenor of intelligence from that unhappy kingdom. A battle was fought on the 12th of July, between general Evans and the Carlists, near St. Sebastian, but without any important results. The royalists appear to be acting more upon the offensive than they have been for some time past.—The atrocious system of butchering prisoners is still practised to a frightful extent. Don Carlos is said to have appointed the French general Bourmont his commander in chief. A popular tumult broke out at Figueras on the 11th, in which the Governor and several others were killed.

Cardinal Cheverus archbishop of Bourdeaux, has had a very severe paralytic attack, from which it is considered doubtful whether he will recover.

Euphrates Expedition.—The last accounts from Colonel Chesney left him at Beles about one hundred and forty miles from Bir, down the Euphrates; and he had inspired the Arabs with such a friendly disposition and admiration of his power, that they showed him the greatest regard and favour, and looked on him as a magician whom nothing could resist.

A census of the prisoners in the central prisons and houses of correction in France

lately made up shows, that on the 1st of January there were 12,440 men, and 3,638 women, including 158 political prisoners, and 97 under sixteen years of age.

The marriage of the duke of Somerset with Miss Shaw Stewart, only daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, is likely to be solemnized towards the close of the present month. Costly *trousseaux* of great magnificence are in a forward state of completion. The noble duke has we believe completed his 60th year; the fair intended bride is under 30 years of age.

The reduction of the newspaper duty from fourpence to one penny will take place on the 1st of September.

It is asserted in a recent number of the Westminster Review, that 'the mortality among the members of the house of Commons is greater than among any similar number of men belonging to the same ranks of life.'

The catholic municipality of Liege have just granted the protestant clergyman an addition of 450 francs to his regular salary, on the ground that the sum given by the government was not sufficient for the support of himself and family.

The stamp-office arrangements for the transaction of business under the new stamp system, are in a state of completion. Thirty persons are added to the usual number in the stamping-rooms, and additional rooms are appropriated, in expectation of a large increase of circulation.

Sir John Franklin, R. N., will sail the latter end of this month for Van Diemen's Land, to assume the government, in the room of colonel Arthur.

A General Reform Association for Scotland embracing all classes of reformers, and similar to those lately established in England and Ireland, has just been formed.

We learn from St. Petersburg that there are upwards of 3000 workmen employed in building a cathedral to be dedicated to St. Isaac. The outside of the cupola is ornamented by 24 columns of granite, each of one piece, 42 feet high, 15 of which have already arrived. The porticoes will be 120 feet in length, and will be supported by 41 of columns of granite, with bases and capitals bronze. When finished, it will be the most magnificent edifice erected in modern times.

Mrs. Norton has commenced proceedings against her husband, in the proper court, for separation.

Transmission of Newspapers.—The chancellor of the exchequer is about to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance of newspapers by post. The following will be among the principal enactments;

All newspapers sent through the general post, or delivered by the penny or two penny post, and *vice versa*, are to be free. Newspapers sent by the two-penny post are only to pay one penny, and may be sent within post towns at the like rate. Newspapers sent from the United Kingdom, by packet and *vice versa*, are to go free. Newspapers may be sent from one colony to another, via the United Kingdom by packet boat free of postage. Newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to the colonies by private ships, to pay 1d, and *vice versa*. Newspapers to or from foreign countries to pay 2d; provided that, in case a satisfactory proof is given that any foreign state receives or sends newspapers to or from such state, by packet boat; but if by any other vessel, they are to pay 1d postage. Newspapers to be put into the post office within seven days after date, if going out of the United Kingdom.

London, July 21.—Money Market.—It is now admitted that the money market here is governed in a very great degree by the state of the money market in the United States, and the distribution of the surplus revenue of the federal union among the banks of deposit favorable to the Jackson party; and the increased easiness in the American money market has caused, as our quotations will show, a greater degree of firmness in the British funds. There is, however, it is said, a demand for silver on the continent, to replace the drain of bullion for the United States and the West Indies. Without any extent of business, consols have advanced to 91 1/2-2 3/8, money and time. The three and a half per cent reduced annuities are 100; and the new three and a half per cents 99 1/2. Bank stock is 212 3/4; and India 259. The premium upon exchequer bills has advanced to 12 1/3; India bonds are 2 premium.

Some rumors of a change of the Spanish ministry have been circulated to day, but on very meagre foundation.

Paris, July 15th.

Yesterday at two o'clock, having been appointed by the king for receiving the address of the British and American residents in Paris, congratulating him upon his recent happy escape from the attempt made upon his life, the deputation, headed by Admiral Sir Sydney Smyth, chairman of the meeting, and president of the committee, proceeded to the palace of the Tuilleries, where his Majesty had arrived from Neuilly. The deputation was not at its full complement as the notice of the hour fixed was so extremely short that it could not be communicated to all the members of it. The king received the deputation in the most gracious manner. The address, which bore a great number of signatures, was read in the following terms by Sir Sydney Smyth:—

'SIRE,—We, the undersigned British

and American residents in Paris and the neighborhood, approach your royal person with our heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's escape from the murderous attempt recently made against your Majesty's invaluable life.

'We bless that beneficent Providence, Sire, which has thrown a shield over you, and averted the consequences of a crime that all mankind must condemn, abhor and execrate.

'We deeply sympathize in your Majesty's illustrious consort and family, in their anxiety and solicitude for the safety of a life so peculiarly dear to them. And permit us, Sire, as American citizens and British subjects, to join with those of France in devoutly imploring a continuance of the same Divine protection.'

His Majesty replied in English as follows:—

'I am extremely happy to receive the sentiments expressed to me by the English and American residents in Paris and the neighborhood, for which my sincere and heartfelt thanks are due. I assure the English gentlemen who form a part of this deputation, that I entertain a grateful recollection of the hospitality I received during my residence in England, and the protection I experienced from the Royal Sovereign of the British dominions. And to the American gentlemen I have also to acknowledge the hospitality I met with whilst residing among them.—I rejoice in the friendly intercourse that now subsists between France and the United States, and which it was always my anxious desire should never have been interrupted. Now that a good understanding is happily renewed, I will constantly do everything in my power to insure its continuance.'

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.

It has long been an established maxim, that in the affairs of the moral and political world, it is as dangerous to prove too much as too little. The ill effects of a too eager desire to exhibit innocence of purpose and simplicity of action, have been elicited so often that it is needless to enlarge on the subject. Yet glaring as is the result upon the human mind when such means are attempted, it is still remarkable that mankind will still resort to the same thread-bare system of subterfuge; vainly fancying that their private object is hid from the observation of all around them, and like the ostrich, when closely pursued, concluding that it has eluded the eagerness of the hunter because it has buried its head in the sand.

Of this short-sighted policy, we have an additional instance,—to the thousands which they have given before,—in the conduct of the Russian embassy at Constantinople, upon the affair of the outrage towards Mr. Churchill. The over-anxiety of the envoy to clear himself from any participation in the guilt of that insult and injury, is, perhaps, one of the most irrefragable proofs to conviction; and it will require, as we believe, something more than the mere protestations and asseverations of that functionary, however honorable his public station, to convince observing nations that Russian hands are clear in the transaction. It is true that the Austrian minister seconds the exclamation of his Muscovite brother, and, with an air of haughty defiance, threatens to consider any attempt to resent the outrage, 'a declaration of war.' But does this drive any mist away from the view? Indeed it does, although not in the manner intended. To say the best of the Austrian interference, it is but the belief of one individual; but to say the worst, it looks like the desire to silence by menace, when it cannot convince by argument. Besides all this, it is well known that the two powers row in one boat. Their objects are the same,—the same towards Turkey; viz: extent of dominion, and the subjugation of a powerful neighbour. Even those are not all. They are both members of the Holy Alliance: they must co-operate, or rather Austria must act according to Russian dictation; and well will it be, both for her and for Europe, if she do not finally discover that instead of a friendly ally, she has brought upon her head a fierce and remorseless master.

As to the nature of the policy in this affair, it is thin and bare enough for every one's comprehension. England is the ally of Turkey, and her most powerful support. The British government will never tamely look on and see the yoke of oppression gradually spread over that country, by the rapacious hands of a power which wants but such an accession to enable her to overrun all the old world with her arms. The British alliance, therefore, must not stand. By all or by any means, Great Britain must be offended and induced to abandon Turkey to her fate. This has long been tried without success. In the 'untoward' affair of Navarino, there were present both a Russian and a French squadron, as well as an English one; but the latter must take the most prominent part in that business, so as to incur the principal, if not the sole, odium. That did not answer. The British government repudiated the affair, and the Divan saw through it. It fell to the ground; but the project is of too great magnitude to be abandoned, although the over great eagerness for its accomplishment causes blindness and puerility in the proposed means. Failure ensues after failure, barren plots are exposed, and the defeated politicians take refuge either in subterfuge or bravado.

The Turks, as a body, have no peculiar animosity against the English more than against Frankish nations in general. On the contrary, if left to their own unprejudiced action, we are persuaded, that Great Britain and America stand higher in their general estimation than most others. But bad passions are easily fostered, and those who have severely felt the hand of power easily act under its influence. Such is the state of things in Constantinople; and such it will continue to be until Russian influence there shall be either omnipotent or impotent.

Lord Darham assures British merchants that the relations between Russia and England are perfectly friendly, and that there is no probability of causes arising to interrupt so desirable a state of things. He tells of the retirement of Russian troops from the Turkish territories in conformity to the terms of treaty. What a beautiful state of things—if his lordship were not misinformed. But simultaneously with this assurance, comes news from the Mediterranean that in defiance of all treaties, the Russians are advancing and taking possession of strong-holds. The Russian has one never-ceasing cry, which, although not so loud in the public ear as the ancient 'Carthago delenda est'; is of constant reiteration in the secret soul of the Czar; and we are persuaded, there is not a word nor a motion of Russia so trivial as to be altogether unimportant, whilst Turkey remains an integral portion of Europe, or

whilst her oppressor is untrammelled in his machinations against her.

In the affair immediately before us, we consider Lord Ponsonby to have acted at once with dignity and moderation. With dignity as regards the protection of a British subject, and the punishment of the immediate agent in the insult; and with moderation in being content to vindicate the honour of his country, without carrying matters to an extreme that might be fatal to the ally at whose court he was established, as well as injurious to the welfare of all but the rapacious instigator of the injury.

It is probable that all this may be considered by many as mere truism, which needed no enforcing; and by others, as visionary and unsubstantial. With regard to the first, there would be no mortification in the thought; for the more plain and palpable the subject is to all the world, the greater is the probability of iniquitous machinations falling harmless. As for the notion of being thought visionary, that would certainly be matter of regret. We have long been confirmed in the belief that if the liberties of Europe be seriously injured or invaded, they will be so from the semi-barbarous north. All that freemen hold dear have been and are menaced from that quarter. Education, equal laws and rights, freedom of thought and action, all shrink before the knout and the arbitrary will of boundless ambition; and we shall be well contented to be considered visionary to the end of our mortal career, rather than witness a consummation so dreaded as that of Russian authority pervading the councils of enlightened Europe.—[Emigrant & Old Countryman.]

UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency Sir Francis Head returned to this city on Tuesday afternoon, through the lake Simcoe and Lake Huron countries; the Mantatoulin Islands, &c.... much delighted, we understand, at the country through which he has passed. We mentioned a week ago that we understood that one of the objects to which his Excellency was to turn his attention during his tour, was to negotiate with the Indians for the surrender of the tract of country, lying North of the Huron Tract. We understand this object has been effected by his Excellency, in the most satisfactory manner; that the whole of their lands will forthwith be placed at the disposal of the Government....and that the survey of them will be promptly commenced.

We look upon this to be the most important measure that has been effected for many years, for the interest of this province. This tract including about half a million of acres already in possession of the crown, lying immediately along side the northern boundary of the Canada company's land—comprehends about two million acres, of the very finest land in the province, nearly half surrounded by a lake coast, having a number of excellent harbors for shipping. Assuming this noble tract to be laid out, as we before suggested, in lots from fifty to two hundred acres, and sold at a low rate, to actual British settlers, without those obstructive reservations which have so much retarded the growth and prosperity of other parts of the province, what a splendid settlement is not this certain to become in a few years. Two millions of acres, divided say into one hundred acre lots might afford immediate settlement to twenty thousand Emigrant families, which at five to each family, would amount to one hundred thousand souls; a population which the growth of towns and villages and the subdivision of lots, might increase to double that number in a few additional years.

The country cannot feel too much indebted to Sir Francis Head for the prompt attention which he has paid to this available source of future prosperity to the province over which he presides: and, under his bold and enterprising genius our most sanguine expectations, of the advantages which will be derived by that Province from a prompt and judicious settlement of this new Tract of country, will undoubtedly be more than realised.—[Toronto Courier.]

The meeting at Beauharnois, last week, and the advertisement of the Beauharnois Railroad Company, have set all parties again in motion on the subject of Railroad communication with Upper Canada. We understand, that upon further examination of the line between the village of Beauharnois and Lake St. Francis, it has been discovered that an excellent road already exists on which it will be only necessary to place rails to accomplish the object saving the expense of opening a new route....although a line might be found still more level if possible, along the banks of the St. Louis river. Any person may easily satisfy himself of the undertaking on this road by travelling on it for twelve miles part of the fifteen, the whole length of the route which are now open. He has only to take the first turn to the left, after passing the village of Beauharnois, which will carry him to the road from the Carcan, through the St. Rallie Concession, to a point on the St. Lawrence, above all the rapids.

But we hope the rival parties now before the public, contending for the two lines, will come to some means of ascertaining which is the best, and unite their endeavours to obtain for the public, with the least possible delay, the advantages of a railroad communication. We have never heard even a vague estimate of the expense of carrying the road on the north side. We hear that Mr. Baird, who surveyed the ground on the south for the canal, has been again over it, within the last few days, and is satisfied that the expense of a railroad in that direction, cannot exceed £20,000 or £25,000. Mr. Ellice has subscribed half the money, and offered to receive payment for the land and materials required on the spot, only after the subscribers have received 10 per cent. dividend on the stock. These are advantages not likely to

be obtained on the other side. But they are of no moment, compared with what after all is the main object of the public in the undertaking, the best, the most commodious, and least expensive route. If the Beauharnois railroad can be constructed at anything near the estimate we have heard, that it must be a profitable investment—looking to the crowds of passengers now on the route to Upper Canada, which will rapidly augment with the improvement in the communication.—And besides, it must always be the most popular route with our neighbors who have business on the south shore of Lake St. Francis and the St. Lawrence. If a railroad by the north side requires three or four times the capital, we do not see how it is to answer, or how, in the present state of the money market in the province, subscribers are likely to be found, who will risk an investment under such disadvantages, with the competition both of the Ogdensburgh and Plattsburgh railroad, and the one which it now appears will certainly be made on the south side.

The railroad between Montreal and Lachine is at all events necessary, and it would be decidedly for the benefit of the public, that the whole line from Montreal to Upper Canada should be in the hands of one Company, under the control of the Legislature, with respect to the maximum of profit, so as to secure the public from extravagant demands for toll. We see by the Beauharnois advertisement, that the proposed direction of the undertaking is confined to persons residing in that county; but we have no doubt an arrangement could easily be made, if that line is adopted, to obtain the transfer of the management, or a large proportion of it, to this city.

The following is stated to be the arrangement as to the Light-Houses in the Gulf:—

THE LIGHT-HOUSES.—Augustin Norbert Morin, Esq. Commissioner on the part of Lower Canada, arrived here on Saturday last. The Commissioners from the several provinces have met to exchange credentials at Miramichi. We understand the outlines of the final arrangement to be, the erection of a Light-House on St. Paul's, ditto one on the east side of Scatarie, expenses to be borne by his Majesty's Government.

The annual support and maintenance to be thus apportioned:—

Lower Canada	£500 0 0
New Brunswick	250 0 0
Prince Edward Island	50 0 0
Nova Scotia	200 0 0

The sums to be paid into our Treasury, and its expenditure under the control of our board of Commissioners, to be accounted for to the several Provinces.—[Quebec Gazette.]

It appears by the *Canadien*, newspaper, that the anniversary of *St. Napoleon*, the 15th August, was celebrated in this city by the French Society, Mr. Balzaret in the Chair, and Mr. Jacques Vice-President. A number of toasts were drank, and the evening passed off with hilarity and good feeling.

The Society, we believe, extends to persons of all the countries which made part of the French Empire under Napoleon. Some French Canadians assisted as guests.

The following is a translation of the speech of one of them, as given in the *Canadien*:—

'Mr. Lachance, (in responding to the toast, 'Canadians without distinction,') observed, that he thought he was expressing the feelings of his countrymen in giving as a toast 'the union of the French and Canadians who have so religiously preserved the religion and the language transmitted to them, for although time and circumstances have changed the course of our destinies, at least it is our pride that we say our hearts continue French.'—[Que. Gaz.]

A puzzling case in law has recently presented itself in France, accompanied by the following circumstances:—

A small farmer in the Ardennes was lately in the act of setting fire to his own barn when a robber, who had concealed himself in a heap of straw, rushed out and alarmed the neighbourhood, attempting at the same time to escape but was arrested. On being confronted with the incendiary, the latter asserted that he committed the act because he knew the malefactor was there while the robber maintained that he was an innocent man, and only hid himself because he suspected the farmer of evil designs. It will be difficult to decide between such contending evidence. The barn was burnt to the ground.—[Galignani's Messenger.]

A letter from Three Rivers, dated on Thursday evening, received by a friend, contains the following:—

'Our neighbourhood has lately been infested with bears—they are even so bold as to come into town. This morning, traces of one were seen in the Mainstreet, near our house. Last Saturday, I pursued a bear on horseback, in a street back, of our garden. I came up with master Bruin passed close to him, with the intention of facing about, and driving him again towards town; a dog, however, coming out, drove him into a potato field, where I was unable to follow him, on account of the fence. Bruin made his escape complete, as I had no gun, not even a stick with me. Next day, Sunday, a large bear was killed on the common, not half a mile from our house. Between this place and Point du Lac, nine miles off, upwards of thirty have been killed—one man alone, for his share, has killed not less than twelve. Two were caught in a trap the day before yesterday, about three miles from this.'

A PROCLAMATION Of blockade of the Port of Metamoras, &c. by the President of the Republic of Texas:—

To all to whom these presents shall come:—

Know ye, that I, David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, do order, decree, and proclaim the Port of Metamoras, in the state of Tamaulipas, and Republic of Mexico, comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the brasos Santiago; and also the inlets, estuaries, and passages east of it, that now are, or hereafter may be, in possession of Mexico, are, from and after this proclamation, in a state of actual and absolute Blockade, by the armed vessels of this nation.

And for the purpose of carrying this proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force now is, and will continue to be kept, at or near the said Port, inlets and passages, entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

For any breach or effort at breach of this Blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and mariners of such vessel will be subject to all the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This decree shall take effect, as to the vessels sailing from New Orleans, within 3 days after its publication in that city; and within 5 days, as to vessels from any other neutral port within the Gulf of Mexico; within 20 days, as to any part of the United States, north of the Gulf of Mexico; and 45 days, as to vessels sailing from any of the ports of Europe.

Done at Velasco, on the 21st of July, A. D., 1836, and the first of the Independence of the Republic of Texas.

DAVID G. BURNET.

Wm. A. Jack, Sec'y of State.

Albany, August 20.—It is estimated that there are 33,000 persons in this State, deriving a direct support from the public funds, in the shape of salaries, fees, and allowances.

This organized corps is also disciplined in the highest perfection. The slightest hint from the proper authorities sets them in motion, as water does a mill, and it is a consciousness of their ceaseless labours, which gives the Regency such confidence of success.

It is a fearful array indeed and a humiliating reflection that so many men can be found, who, if they could get enough for their services, would wear even the devil's livery without a blush.

The unblushing and sordid vices of a speculating faction have opened the eyes of the people to a sense of the abuses practised upon them.

The monopolists, the public land speculators, the usurers, the oppressors of the poor, stand convicted of the most gross violations of honor and justice; and the time has arrived in which we must decide, whether we will continue a nation of honorable men, or be 'the tools which knaves do work with.'

We cheerfully give place to the following hints thrown out, in relation to the grand project of the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara, which we have received from a gentleman who takes a deep interest in the project.

The grand suspension chain bridge over the Niagara river

The estimate is 136000 dollars or £34,000, but to meet all expenses, it is prudent to appropriate stock to the extent of \$300,000 or £75,000, this stock it is proposed should be divided into three parts—one third to be taken or held by the State of New York, one third by the Province of Upper Canada, and one third by those admitted shareholders.

That the Governor of Upper Canada shall name a Commissioner, the Governor of New York a Commissioner, and the shareholders a Commissioner, without salary, or to be either directly or indirectly concerned in any contract or agency in or about the work, to whom shall be entrusted the employment of suitable persons, and approve of all contracts in relation to the Bridge, that in all their measures unanimity not majority is to govern.

That the plans and estimates shall be submitted to some one of those Engineers, who was engaged in the erection of the great chain Bridges over the Menai straight and Conway River in Wales, whereby confidence will be reposed in the employment of an experienced and practical Engineer with whom that truly great Engineer Judge Wright, should be associated. From such a union the fullest confidence would be reposed.

Independent of the incalculable advantages Canada would derive from the proposed work, there is something to excite National pride, that when completed there would be near each other, two most stupendous works of nature, and art, in the world—the numbers that would be drawn to pass over the greatest Bridge ever erected.—[Ib.]

The importance which Turkey attaches to her alliance with England, however the influence of Russia may have loosened the ties that bind her to her most ancient ally, is clearly demonstrated in the conduct of the Porte in the case of Mr. Churchill. Not only have the subordinates by whom violence was offered to the English merchant been condemned to punishment, but the Reis Effendi, who refused redress at the remonstrance of our Ambassador, has been dismissed and sent into exile; and

his successor in the Foreign Office is a man who has suffered for his preference of English over Russian interests. Our government has, therefore, abundant reason to be satisfied with the ample amende thus conceded by the Sultan.

Emigration.—It appears from a return which has been just prepared, that from the 1st of January last to the 5th of July, 24,065 persons have emigrated from Liverpool 7518 in the first three months. Of the latter number 3825 proceeded to the British Colonies in North America, 12,414 to the United States, 18 to the Cape of Good Hope, 37 to Calcutta, 74 to Australia, 129 to the West Indies, 8 to Bombay, and 42 to South America.—In the year 1835, the total number of emigrants was 16,542; in the year 1834, 29,846; and in 1833, 15,386; making a grand total of persons who quitted this country in the last three years and a half of 76,839. In the quarter ending the 5th of July, we stated above that the number of emigrants was 16,547; in the corresponding quarter of last year the number was 8,293, which gives an increase on the present quarter of 8,254.

Col. Crocket in a Quandary.—Speaking of the great difficulty of always speaking on the right side, and the danger of non committal, 'I never was,' says the Col. in a quandary but once.

'During my electioneering campaign, for Congress, I strolled out in the woods, so much bewildered with politics that I forgot my rifle. The first thing that took my fancy was a snarling of young bears which proceeded from a hollow tree, the entrance being more than forty feet from the ground. I mounted the tree, and soon found that I could not reach the cubs with my hands, so I slipped in my feet foremost to see if I could not draw them up with my toes, while I hung on with my hands to the top of the hole. While straining with all my might to reach them my hands slipped, and down I went, more than twenty feet, when I landed amongst a family of young bears. I soon found that I might as soon undertake to climb the greased end of a rainbow, as to get back, the tree being too large and smooth. Now that was a real quandary; if I was to shout, it would have been doubtful if they heard me from the settlement, and if they did, the story told by my opponents would ruin my election. They would not vote for a man that ventured into a place that he could not get out of.

'While considering whether it was best to call for help, or wait there until after the election, I heard a kind of scratching and growling above me, and looking up, I saw the old bear coming stern first upon me. My motto is 'go ahead.' As soon as she came within my reach, I seized her tail with my left hand, and with a small pen knife in the other, I commenced spurring her forward. I'll be shot if ever a member of Congress raised quicker in the world than I did. She took me out in the shake of a lamb's tail.

An anxious hearer.—A parishioner complained to his parson that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and that he must purchase one nearer. 'Why,' said the parson, 'can't you hear distinctly?' 'O yes, I can hear well enough.' 'Can't you see plainly?' 'Yes, I can see perfectly well.' 'Then what can be the trouble?' 'Why there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears they are as flat as dishwater.'

Transatlantic Kindness.—A well-known comedian went to America, and remained there two years, leaving his wife dependent on her relatives, Mrs. —, expatiating in the greenroom on the cruelty of such conduct, the comedian found a warm advocate in a celebrated dramatist. 'I have heard,' said the latter, 'that he is the kindest of men; and I know that he regularly writes to his wife by every packet.' 'Yes, he writes,' replied Mrs. —, 'a parcel of flummery about the agony of absence, but he has never remitted her a shilling.—Do you call that kindness?' 'Decidedly,' replied the author, 'unremitting kindness.'

Sagacity of a Dog.—A large Newfoundland dog belonged to the captain of a ship engaged in the trade between Nova Scotia and Greenock. On one occasion, the captain brought from Halifax a beautiful cat, which formed a particular acquaintance with Rover; and these two animals of such different natures were almost inseparable during the passage. On arriving at Greenock, the cat was presented by the captain to a lady of his acquaintance, who resided nearly half a mile from the quay, in whose family she remained several weeks, and was occasionally visited by her friend and fellow-passenger, Rover, who seemed not a little displeased at the separation, which had taken place between them. On the day, however, when the ship was to leave the port for another voyage, the usual bustle on board, gave Rover a hint of what was going on—and he decided on his course of conduct without delay. He jumped on shore, made his last visit to puss, seized her in his teeth, and to her astonishment, and carried her through the streets to the quay, just as the ship was about hauling off.—He made a spring, cleared the gunwale, and fairly shipped his feline friend in good order and well conditioned, in and upon the good ship called the Nancy of Greenock; and

then ran to his master wagging his tail, as if entreating that she might be allowed to remain on board.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.
Sir.—In your paper of the 23d ult. I observed a communication purporting to be an account of the accident that occurred at the Mouth of Pike River on the 18th ult. but in vindication of the ferryman who is most basely calumniated in that communication, I beg leave to make a brief statement of facts.—The ferryman was not at home at the time of the accident. The man (having been previously informed that he could ford the River) drove in a short distance below the ferrying place, the hind wheels of the waggon immediately sunk, the fore wheels became disengaged from them and the horse swam for the shore. At that moment & not until then they were discovered by the wife and son of the ferryman who immediately ran down to the shore and called to the man to swim which he did and had almost reached the shore when he became exhausted and sunk.—There was no boat or any other means by which assistance could be rendered him.

Yours
A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.
St. Armand West September 1836.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 6, 1836.

The public are respectfully informed that a Wesleyan Methodist CAMP MEETING will be held near Odell Town Chapel; to commence on September 13th, 1836.

A party of the Montreal Constitution- alists are still hard at work, endeavoring to break up the Association. We are glad, however, to see that the Constitutionalists of Quebec, disapprove of their conduct. In fact the agitation is confined to Montreal alone, and as it commenced there, so we hope it will be confined and die there. The nut of the squabble is the clergy reserves. With all due deference to the absurd agitators, we think that the Townships are more interested in the matter than the agitators themselves, and we beg to assure them, that here we feel no farther anxious about it, than that the CONSTITUTIONAL ACT REMAIN INTACT.

We have been particular in enquiring as to the probable amount of damage, which the frost of Wednesday se'night had done in this section of the Townships; & our information is, that in Brome a great part of the potato and Indian corn crops are destroyed, in the low parts of Farnham Dunham Stanbridge and Sutton, many of the potato vines have been nipped to the ground and corn has also suffered severely. ...St. Armand upon the whole has escaped, in a few low lying lands the leaves are a little blackened, but the vines and stalks have not suffered so much as to injure the crops very materially. A good many fields of wheat and oats have been harvested in this neighborhood.

The most barefaced production, which we have seen for this long time, (with the exception of the 92 resolutions) is the proclamation of Mr. David G. Burnet. Mr. David G. Burnet is no less a personage than the paw of a few speculators in wild lands, and calls himself President of the Republic of Texas. Texas, be it remembered, belongs to Mexico, and Mr. David G. Burnet has no more right to any share in the government of the country, than the man in the moon has. We are not so credulous as to believe, that Mr. Burnet entertains the idea, that any government will pay the least attention to his blockade.

The efficient arrangements recently made by A. C. Freer, Esquire, Post Office Surveyor, has remedied the delays in the transmission of our papers to Montreal. We are now enabled to forward our papers on the day of publishing.

We were highly gratified last week by seeing a gentleman, from near Boston, driving off a drove of upwards of 200 hogs for the south. They were of the true Quebec breed, long nosed, long legged, walsided animals. We thank heaven, the country is rid of them. It would have taken another year's contingencies to fatten them, and if the speculator had known how we manage matters in this Papineau-republic, he would have deferred the purchase until after the 22d inst. They reminded us strongly of the saying—'our old sow is good mutton.'—If the gentleman has left any more in the Province of the same kind, we hope he will not fail to return for them;—as it is, the country has been relieved of an enormous burden, and we recommend to the grievance-mongers to have some conscience in their next demand for contingencies.

The gentleman was mounted on a horse,

but that animal was perfectly superfluous, seeing he might have got astride the hind-most of his purchase.

Births,
In St. Armand West Mrs. Horatio Throop of twins.
On the 12 ult., Mrs. Harriet Coit, wife of L. A. Coit, Esq. of a daughter.

Married,
At Richford, Vt. on the 3d ult., by John Huse Esqr. Henry R. Wood, of the firm of Hall Wood, & Gilman, of North Troy, to Miss Susan Gilman, of Pottou, L. C.


Died,
At Dunham, on the 23d ult. Samuel, son of Mr. Hall blacksmith, lately from England, now of Dunham.

Notice
Is hereby given that the entire personal property, belonging to Miss CORNELIA ABBOTT, will be disposed of at

Public Auction,
at her residence, ABBOTT'S CORNER, St. Armand, on MONDAY next, the 12th September inst. The property comprises—CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDS, & BEDDING; A MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD, CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN WARE; a good COOKING STOVE, and a variety of Kitchen Utensils. ALSO
Two DOUBLE SLEIGHS; a ONE HORSE CART; a number of Farming Utensils; together with a quantity of HAY, supposed to be about ten tons.
Sale at ten o'clock.
Abbott's Corner, St. Armand, 5th Sept., 1836.

CASH paid for
BUTTER.
W. W. SMITH.

For Sale,


AN Excellent FARM, situated upon the main road, in the flourishing Township of Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Frelighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.
SARAH WINCHESTER.
Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836. V2. 22, 12w.

100 BBLs fresh inspected
FLOUR,
for sale by
August 26, 1836. W. W. SMITH. V2 21 4w.

Just Received.
The subscriber has just received at his store in HIGHGATE, an extensive stock of
Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco,
Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.
which he offers to his friends by wholesale, low for cash or credit.
W. W. SMITH.
August 9, 1836.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber,
500 Bushels of Corn.
A. B. MERRITT.
Missiskoui Bay, July 15th, 1836.

Strayed
FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 26th inst., a coal black

Mare;
Said Mare is about 7 years old, with a long fore-top, and white spot on the hoof. Whoever will return her to the undersigned, or give information where she can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.
HIRAM ROUNDS.
Richford, Vt. August 30, 1836. V2 21st.
A private letter states that the above mare is supposed to be in safe keeping at Mr. Luke Hitchcocks in Highgate Vt.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will petition the Provincial Legislature, at its ensuing session, for an Act authorising them and others to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of making a RAIL ROAD from the Province Line at Stanstead to St. Johns, Lower Canada, passing through Stanstead, Hatley, and Bolton, to near Knoulton's Mill, in Stukely, thence through a corner of Bolton, Brome and Shefford, through Farnham, and the seigniories intervening, in the most direct route to St. Johns, to intersect the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road at St. Johns.
And that they purpose to require as Toll for Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not exceeding thirty shillings per ton, and for each passenger, not exceeding fifteen shillings.

Asaph Knoulton, Sewel Foster,
P. H. Knoulton, C. H. Jones,
Jacob Cook, Alonzo Wood,
James Ball, Alvin Williams,
David Wood, Benjamin Martin,
Lee Knoulton, Shepherd Parker,
William Taylor, Stephen P. Knoulton,
William D. Smith, Shefford, August 8, 1836. V2 20th.

Look at this!!!

A yard of Calico for a pound of Butter.
THE subscriber has received fresh from the market, and offers for sale at his Store in Bedford, a great variety of beautiful French Muslins, London Chintz and Prints of different qualities. Also a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Summer wear; all a little cheaper and better style of Goods, than any offered at present to the public.
Groceries of the best qualities. All kinds of country produce will be received in payment for Dry Goods.
PHILIP H. MOORE.
Bedford, August 16th, 1836.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber, agent for Mr. S. P. Bent, manufacturer, Middlebury, Vermont, has received samples of the above; orders for which will be taken at low prices & executed with despatch.
JAMES COURT,
Commercial agent.
Montreal, 17th August, 1836. V2 20—12w.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A first rate BLACKSMITH will meet with good encouragement by applying to the undersigned.
JOHN H. CLOW.
Philipsburg, July 23, 1836. V2.—16th.

Notice.
THE Subscriber requests the public not to purchase any of the stock, farming implements or other property on his farm in Odletown, as Mr. John McAllum has at present forcible possession of said farm, &c. while none of the property thereon belongs to him, but to the subscriber.
ARCHIBALD McALLUM.
Odletown, 23 July, 1836.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for
Veal Calf Skins.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—21st.

Look Here!!
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for
Veal Skins.
May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

Notice.
FOR SALE, one hundred acres of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of Lot No. 14, first range. Inquire of
JOHN GIBSON,
Sutton, June 15, 1836. V2.11th.

Notice.
INFORMATION wanted of William Lane, William Lane, Jun., Honor Lane, Mary Lane, or Anne Lane, who emigrated from Trag onay, in the parish of Cuba, Cornwall, to this country, about three years ago, in the barque Janus, from Falmouth to Quebec. The subscriber will feel much obliged to any individual who will be kind enough to send information to the Herald Office, Montreal, respecting any or all of the above individuals.
RICHARD PARSONS.
Editors of Newspapers in the Upper Province and Townships, are requested to insert this.
Montreal, July 11, 1836.

Card.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring
business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.
Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.
Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.
DANIEL FORD.
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—1y.

New Goods
IN ST. ALBANS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now opened at his Store, opposite T. H. Campbell's Tavern in St. Albans, a very large and general assortment of
Goods,
which he offers very low. His Customers and others in Canada, are invited to call and see them. He trusts his assortment and prices are such as will satisfy them that his Goods are good and low.
WILLIAM FAIRBANK.
St. Albans, June 3, 1836.

New Store.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a Store at the old stand of the late Capt. JOHN CHURCH, Jr. in
CHURCHVILLE,
where he will hold himself in readiness to pay every attention to such as may favor him by calling and examining his assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour,
Hard-Ware, etc. etc.

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as the same quantity and quality can be purchased for at any store in the country. Will the Public call and examine for themselves.
ANSON KEMP.
Churchville, July 5th, V2.13th

S M I T H ' S
Cheap Store.
New & Splendid
Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of
Goods
ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest Fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.
Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.
W. W. SMITH.
Missiskoui Bay, June 25, 1836. V2 12th.

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836

New & Cheap
GOODS.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple
Goods,

including a large stock of
Sheetings, Tickings,
Cotton Yarn, Candlewick,
Batts, Wadding,
Paper Hangings,
Broad, cloth Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Silks,
Bombazines, Calicoes,
Muslins, Laces,
Jacksonets, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c. &c.

Hardware and
Crockery.

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff,
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Salaratus,
Glass, Nails,
Flour, &c.

All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors. Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?
ORANGE ADAMS.

NEW GOODS,
And Cheap!!

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

GOODS,

consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery &
Hard Ware;

Including almost every article usually called for in a country store, which will be sold very low for cash and most kinds of country produce.

Please call and examine!
N. ADAMS.

Upper Bedford, 25th June, 1836. V2—12th.

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting of a great variety of

Broad Cloths; Cassimeres,
Calicoes, Gingham,
French Muslins, Fig'd &
Plain Silks;
Summer stuffs,
Tuscany and Plain Straw
Bonnets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Dry Groceries,
Lamp Oil,
Boiled Linseed Oil,
Raw do.
Red and White Lead,
Mackerel and Cod Fish,
Sole Leather,
Hardware;
Iron, Steel, Nails,
Scythes, scythe Snaiths,
Rakes, scythe Stones and
Rifles,

of the most approved kinds, &c. &c.
All of which are offered for sale as cheap and upon as liberal terms as at any Store in the County.
RUSSEL & ROBERTS.
Missiskoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12th.

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE Natural History Society of Montreal offer three Prize Medals for the three best Essays that may be presented on the following subjects:—

1. On the connection between the language and the character of a people.
2. On the physical history of rivers in general, and of the St. Lawrence in particular.
3. On the circumstances which affect climate in general, and the climate of Lower Canada in particular.
4. On the comparative adaptation of prairie and forest to the settlement of a new country.
5. The changes that have taken place in the habits of exotic plants cultivated in the northern parts of America, particularly as regards the changes induced on their agricultural and horticultural properties.

The conditions are:—
1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.
2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note supercribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.
4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.
The Essays are to be addressed to J. S. M. Cord, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,
Recording Secretary,
July 30 1836

THE METEOR.
From the Reliquary, by Bernard & Lucy Barton
A shepherd on the silent moor
Pursued his lone employ
And by him watch'd, at midnight hour,
His lov'd and gentle boy.
The night was still, the sky was clear,
The moon and stars were bright;
And well the youngest lov'd to hear
Of those fair orbs of light.
When lo! an earth-born meteor's glare
Made stars and planets dim;
In transient splendour through the air
Its glory seem'd to swim.
No more could star's or planet's spell
The stripling's gaze enchant;
He only urg'd his sire to tell
Of the new visitant.
But, ere the shepherd found a tongue,
The meteor's gleam was gone;
And in their glory o'er them hung
The orbs of night alone.
Canst thou the simple lesson read
My artless muse hath given?
The only lights that safely lead
Are those that shine from heaven.
One far more bright than sun or star
Is lit in every soul;
To guide, if nothing earthly mar,
To heaven's eternal goal!

AGRICULTURAL.

THE DAIRY & ITS PROFITS.
The first object of a farmer in cultivating the soil is profit: and the next to this is the desire of securing the first with as little expenditure of labor as possible. To do this the quality of the soil, its condition, and the size of the farm must be taken into consideration. Its very situation will in a great measure determine the first: its condition will of course be depending on the judicious or injudicious treatment it has received; and as to the number of acres, it is evident that without a certain quantity of them, some kinds of farming, such as grain raising or wool growing, cannot be properly undertaken. Perhaps there is no one branch of farming that can be so readily adapted to all farms, great or small, as the dairy; and while it is clear that to raise grain extensively a large farm must be required, and much labor and money expended, a medium farm, one of eighty or a hundred acres will be found best calculated for the dairy, as the hiring of assistants can usually be dispensed with in such cases. For a man with but forty acres to attempt raising of grain for sale, and at the same time to keep the necessary horses cows and sheep required to cultivate the farm, and supply the family would be an unprofitable undertaking; but on such a farm a dairy may be kept that will be a source of great profit, when compared with the capital invested.
To make this matter clear, it may be best to make a few estimates, in all cases getting as near well established results as possible, and where any thing must be left to conjecture, always being careful to err on the safe side of the calculation. A farmer wishes to commence the dairy with ten good cows, not herd book stock, but good native animals. The price of cows for several years past in the spring of the year has varied from 18 to 22 dollars. For pasturing cows it is generally estimated that two acres to each one will be required; and it may be so as pastures are generally laid down, but where the turf is clean and close, and the soil in good heart, we are confident something less will be sufficient to give them every advantage. The interest on the twenty acres required, for six months, the time the dairy will be in operation, at 30 dollars per acre, will be 21 dollars. The interest on the money invested in cows will be 7 dollars. A dairy maid, if one is required, for 6 months, at a dollar per week, twenty-six dollars. The expense will stand thus:—
10 cows, at \$20 each, \$200 00
Interest on do. 6 months, 7 00
Interest on 2 acres to each cow, 21 00
Dairy maid 6 months, 26 00
Total expense, \$254 00
If a dairy is a cheese dairy, much will be depending as to the receipts, on the qualities of the milk produced, and in estimating profits a medium rate must be selected. Mr. Brown, of Oswego county, made from thirteen cows 4700 lbs. of cheese, or 361 lbs. to each cow. Mr. E. Perkins, of Trenton Oneida county, from 78 cows made 32,000 lbs. or 410 lbs. to each cow; and in the same communication he states, that the dairies in that cheese making region vary from 200 to 500 lbs. cheese to a cow. Some experience in the dairy business, and an acquaintance with a dairy district, leads us to suppose that 350 lbs. to each cow would not be an extravagant estimate. The average price of good cheese when sufficiently ripe for sale, for several years past has not been less than eight cents per pound, and many dairies find their sales have averaged 9 or \$9.50 per cwt. Making our estimate at 8 cents per lb. the receipt of the dairy of ten cows would stand as follows:—
350 lbs. cheese 8 cents per pound, D280 00
100 lbs. butter, 15 cents per pound, 15 00
Whey for swine, D2 per cow, 20 00
D315 00
Making the receipts from each cow for six months D31.50—or if we deduct the butter as being most of it necessary in the dairy room it will leave the sum of 30 dollars per cow. In some of the best dairy

districts of New England, it has been common to dispose of the cows to drovers after the dairy season has ceased, as but little feeding required to make them good beef. Cows are not so high in the fall as in the spring, by about 20 per cent., and if our farmer determines to sell his cows in preference to keeping them over the winter, they will bring him about 160 dollars. This sum must be added to the receipt of the year making a total of 470 dollars. The whole will then stand thus:—
Receipts, D475 00
Expenses, 254 00
D221 00
Giving to the farmer a clear profit of eleven dollars upon each of the twenty acres used for the dairy. It must be remarked however, that to produce this result, the cows must be in good order on the 1st of May, and have good feed for the summer. Cows that 'shirked' through the winter, or pasture on daisies, johnswort, and thistles, through the summer will not reach the above mark, and the owners may think themselves fortunate if the 'summing up' should not show a balance the other way.
If the dairy is to be devoted to making butter, there will be but little difference in the result; though if conducted under favorable circumstances, we think making butter rather more profitable than cheese. Many persons, however, connected with the dairy, think otherwise, and the odds at any rate cannot be very great. To make butter through the summer, the dairy must be so situated & constructed that a uniform proper temperature may be maintained as it is well known if the temperature is too low, the cream will be so long in rising as to become bitter; and if too high, as is usually the case in the summer, the milk sours before the cream has time to separate, by which much of the cream is lost, and the butter, rendered of an inferior quality. In making butter more is depending on the quality and richness of the milk than in making cheese, as some cows from the same quantity of milk will give double the amount of cream that others will: and hence the selection of animals must be made with reference to this very point. This fact accounts for the discrepancy shown in the quantity of butter produced in different dairies; and the varying estimates consequently made of the butter each cow will produce in a season. There are some cows that will make a pound of butter a day for seven or eight months, with good keeping, and there are others that if they give half a pound a day may be considered as doing well.
The breed of cows has a great influence in determining the quality of the milk. The Earl of Chesterfield, a short time since instituted a series of experiments on some favourite cows of different breeds, the result of which was as follows:—
In the height of the season the
Qts. milk, Oz. but'r.
Holderness gave per day, 29 33 1/2
Long Horn do. do. 19 25
Alberney do. do. 19 25
Devonshire do. do. 17 23
Ayrshire do. do. 20 34
That there are few if any cows of our native breeds that will approach this quantity of milk or butter, most must be willing to admit: Indeed an able writer on cattle in the farmer, thinks that few dairies, or cows, in this country, will average more than 160 to 170 pounds a year. From some experiments we have made, and the reports of some few ordinary dairies for butter, we are disposed to dissent from this writer, and believe that with ordinary care in the selection of cows and the management of the dairy, 200 lbs. may easily be reached. Mr. Curtis, of Marblehead, from common cows and ordinary pasture, for three years made butter as follows:—
1827—8 cows, 1273 lbs. butter.
1829—7 do. 1175 do.
1830—6 do. 1090 do.
which last is at the rate of 181 pounds to a cow, and that under unfavourable circumstances to make the most of the milk. We know of cows that produce a pound a day for at least three months in the height of the season, and that without extra care or feed! still, a native cow, to do this, must be good. For three years past, butter taking the whole season, will average 15 cts. per lb., and calling the amount produced from a cow 200 lbs., the balance stands thus:—
Butter from 10 cows, 2,000 lbs. D300 00
Skimmed milk, D3 per cow, 30 00
D330 00
Making a difference of fifteen dollars in favor of butter over cheese making. Where the milk is churned new from the cows, the quantity of butter will of course be greater but we have never made it in that way, & have no authentic information by which the difference, and of course the profits, can be correctly estimated.
Various estimates have been made of the expense of getting in a crop of wheat or corn; but where wheat is put in after a summer fallow, as is usually the case, the expense of the ploughings, harrowing, seed, interest, and wear of implements and the land, cannot be estimated at less than ten dollars per acre. Admitting the average crop of wheat to be twenty bushels per acre, which must, taking the whole, be considered liberal, and a profit of ten dollars per acre, wheat at one dollar per bushel, which may be considered the average price will be the result. It would be easy to make a list of the items of expense and profit, but there can be no necessity for it

here, as every wheat grower can make the estimate for himself, if he needs to be convinced that the above estimate is not far from the truth. If the crop to be compared is one of corn, estimates made with great care by Judge Buel, Clark, and others, show that in ordinary cases the expense of a crop including labor, seed, use of land, &c. is at least fifteen dollars per acre. The profits of corn crop are more variable in our latitude than most others, sometimes running very high, and at other times being literally nothing; and we believe the average estimate of profit on an acre of corn if it is put in the same as wheat, is as high as the experience of farming community will justify.
If the above calculations are correct, & if they are not we should be happy to have the errors pointed out, by any one practically acquainted with the subject—then the difference of profit per acre between the dairyman and the wheat grower, is not so much in favor of the latter as has been generally supposed. It may however be said that the practice of disposing of the cows, by the dairyman after the season is closed, would in the end be suicidal to the business if generally adopted, and hence as a general rule the cows must be kept over the winter, making it necessary to deduct from the profits the expense of keeping through the winter. This may be admitted and the result would then be as follows:—
A cow will eat a ton and a half of hay in the winter, which at the average price of eight dollars a ton, would be twelve dollars for keeping; rather exceeding, if there is any difference, the net profit of each cow the first season. It must be remembered however, that if the produce of a good cow will pay for herself and her winter's keeping the first season, then the dairyman enters the field the second year with an unincumbered capital; the cows are paid for, and the entire amount of their produce with the trifling deductions above stated, are to be counted as profit. Let our dairy counties look at this matter carefully—it will be worth their attention.—Gen. Farmer.
TERMS.
Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.
To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.
Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.
Communications must be addressed to JAMES MORRIS FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.
STANDARD AGENTS,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Rutter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, La Cole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.
REV. H. N. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR;
FOR
Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,
Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping
Cough, and all diseases of the
Chest and Lungs.
PRICE 75 CENTS.
Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.
A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.
For Sale,
MY FARM, lying on the road between Henryville & Missiskoui Bay; consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are
A House, Barn & Shop.
AMOS STOW.
25th March, 1836. 51st.

BOOKS AND BOOK
BINDING!
THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of
SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,
which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.
JAMES RUSSELL
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y.

Cash for Wool!
NOTICE
I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1736. V2—7t
Notice.
CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 25th day of July, one pair of red four year old CATTLE; one with nubs on his horns, and one spotted three year old HEIFER, and one two year old black HEIFER; the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take them away immediately.
CHRISTOPHER DERICK.
Christies Manor, Parish of St. Thomas, 4th August, 1836. V2. 18—1f.
NEW & VERY
Cheap
GOODS,
CAN be had in all Varieties, Qualities and Kinds
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery,
Hard Ware, Nails,
Iron,
Teas,
by the Chest very low,
Glass, Fish,
Salt, Flour, &c. &c.
In fact, all kinds of Goods called for at a country Store, as low, if not lower than at any other Store in the County. Observe! On the lower corner of the Public Square in St. Albans, at the store of
GARDNER G. SMITH.
June 28th, 1836. V2 12—6w
TO THE AFFLICTED
DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL, CATHOLICON,
the only
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR THE
PILES
This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.
KNEW'S ANTIBILLIOUS AND CATHARTIC
PILLS:
an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.
DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S
GREEN PLASTER:
for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.
DR. WARNER'S
INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.
Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.
All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—
Hagood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; Munson & Co. Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver, Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 1y
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Bailey & Smith, A. P. Smith, & the present firm of Smith & Gilliland, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, without further notice.
SMITH & GILLILAND.
P. S. Unless particular attention is paid to the above notice, those having Notes & Accounts with the undersigned will find them in the hands of a Bailiff for collection. S & G.
LaCole, near the Province line. July 23, 1836. V2—16f.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE
FOUNDRY
SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a
STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,
AT
BURLINGTON, Vt.
they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.
A great variety of
CUTS
on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.
BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.
College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.
TO THE PUBLIC.
All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.
26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!
PHILADELPHIA MIRROR
THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; In short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.
It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says, 'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union; the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.
The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836, says, 'The Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week.' Its contents are agreeably varied, and even number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.
THE QUARTO EDITION.
Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Price Table to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Penel Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.
This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.
MAPS.
In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.
TERMS.
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Atlas, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps of Philadelphia.)
WOODWARD & CLARK & Co.
Philadelphia.